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Koda & Androlia
Suite 1140
2029 Century Park East
Los Angeles, CA 90067-2983

EXAMINER

COFFY, EMMANUEL

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2157

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/863,616

Applicant(s)

KASAJIMA, YASUSHI

Examiner

Emmanuel Coffy

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 21st, 2005 has been entered.

Claims 1-15 are pending. Claims 1-15 are directed to a method for a "Method and system for automatically transferring electronic mail over a communication network, communication server apparatus, automatic transfer and intermediary communication server apparatus and communication server apparatus for information service."

Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 are amended.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 1 directed to a method is rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Moon et al. (US 6,138,146) in view of Quine (US 6,832,246.)

Moon teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a mail forwarding system having a server, a fixed computer and a router for connection to a public network external to a private network, all interconnected via a data connection, with the server controlling electronic mail resources addressed to a user of the fixed computer received by the private network. (See abstract).

Claim 1:

Referring to claim 1, Moon substantially teaches the invention as claimed including a method for automatically transferring an electronic mail over a communication network, said method comprising the steps of: (See Fig. 1 and Fig. 7).

sending from a communication terminal unit, an electronic mail message together with a transfer trigger condition, which is made according to predetermined rules specified by event information, to a communication server apparatus equipped on said communication network, (See col. 6, lines 3-25).

receiving and registering at said communication server apparatus said electronic mail together with said transfer trigger condition, and (See col. 6, lines 3-10 and Fig. 7 (48)).

watching at said communication server apparatus said event information contained in said transfer trigger condition whether said transfer condition is met or not over said communication network after registration of said electronic mail and automatically transferring the corresponding electronic mail to a communication terminal

unit to be transferred according to said trigger condition, when said transfer condition is met according to said event information. (See col. 2 lines 30-33 and col. 6, lines 20-25).

Moon does not specifically teach that "the trigger condition is described in the electronic mail and to transfer the electronic mail when the transfer trigger condition is met. However, Quine discloses this concept all throughout. See abstract, Figs. 2-6; col. 2, lines 50-64; col. 4, line 1-col. 6, line 67. (the transfer condition corresponds to the user wanting to forward the e-mail and the transfer trigger condition described in the electronic mail is the disfavored e-mail address inserted in the message.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the electronic mail forwarding system taught by Moon with the dynamic electronic forwarding system disclosed by Quinne. Such a system would provide an option for a user to forward electronic mail intended for an obsolete account to a new e-mail address rather than returning the e-mail to the sender.

5. Claims 2, 9-10 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Moon et al. (US '146) in view of Lazaridis et al. (US 6,219,694) in further view of Quine (US 6,832,246.)

Claim 2:

Referring to claim 2, Moon substantially teaches the invention including a method for automatically transferring an electronic mail over a communication network, said method comprising the steps of:

sending from a communication terminal unit an electronic mail together with a transfer trigger condition, which is made according to predetermined rules specified by

event information, to an automatic transfer and intermediary communication server apparatus equipped on said communication network, (See col. 6, lines 3-25).

receiving and registering at said automatic transfer and intermediary communication server said electronic mail and allocating an individual identification code to said registered electronic message and thereafter sending said transfer trigger condition corresponding to registered electronic mail together with said allocated identification code to the predetermined destination communication terminal unit, said identification code being allocated to said respective electronic mail registered at said automatic transfer and intermediary communication server, (See col. 6, lines 3-10).

watching at said destination communication terminal unit said event information contained in said transfer trigger condition and sent from said automatic transfer and intermediary communication server whether said transfer trigger condition meets or not a predetermined condition and sending to said automatic transfer and intermediary communication server automatic transfer command together with said identification code corresponding to said electronic mail corresponding to the transfer trigger condition which transfer trigger condition which has been met when said transfer trigger condition is met according to said event information, and

automatically transferring from said transfer and intermediary communication server apparatus the corresponding registered electronic mail specified by said identification code sent from said destination communication terminal unit to a communication terminal unit to be transferred, on receiving said automatic transfer command from said destination communication terminal unit. (See col. 2 lines 30-33)

and col. 6, lines 20-25).

Moon teaches a mail forwarding system having a server, a fixed computer and a router for connection to a public network external to a private network, all interconnected via a data connection, with the server controlling electronic mail resources addressed to a user of the fixed computer received by the private network. (See abstract). Moon does not specifically teach allocating an individual identification code to said registered electronic message and thereafter sending said transfer trigger condition corresponding to registered electronic mail message together with said allocated identification code to the predetermined destination communication terminal unit. However, Lazaridis teaches placing an outer wrapper (Identification) about the original message and by providing the addressing information of the communication terminal unit to be transferred. (See col. 10, line 66-col. 11, line 5).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the electronic mail forwarding system taught by Moon with the allocation of individual identification code disclosed by Lazaridis. Such a system would allow a user to forward messages to different classes or types of equipment.

Neither Moon nor Lazaridis specifically teaches that "the trigger condition is described in the electronic mail and to transfer the electronic mail when the transfer trigger condition is met. However, Quine discloses this concept all throughout. See abstract, Figs. 2-6; col. 2, lines 50-64; col. 4, line 1-col. 6, line 67. (the transfer condition corresponds to the user wanting to forward the e-mail and the transfer trigger condition

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described in the electronic mail is the disfavored e-mail address inserted in the message.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the electronic mail forwarding system taught by Moon with the dynamic electronic forwarding system disclosed by Quinne. Such a system would provide an option for a user to forward electronic mail intended for an obsolete account to a new e-mail address rather than returning the e-mail to the sender.

Claim 9.

Moon substantially teaches a system of automatically transferring electronic mail, comprising: (See Fig. 1 and Fig. 7).

a communication terminal unit for sending an electronic mail together with a transfer trigger condition according to specific rules specified by event information, and (See col. 6, lines 3-25).

a communication server apparatus for receiving and registering said electronic mail sent from said communication terminal unit and watching said event information contained in said transfer trigger condition whether said trigger condition is met or not, over said communication network after registration of said electronic mail and for automatically transferring the electronic mail corresponding to the transfer trigger condition which has been met to the communication terminal unit to be transferred when said trigger condition is met according to said event information. (See col. 2 lines 30-33 and col. 6, lines 20-25).

Moon does not specifically teach that “the trigger condition is described in the electronic mail and to transfer the electronic mail when the transfer trigger condition is met. However, Quine discloses this concept all throughout. See abstract, Figs. 2-6; col. 2, lines 50-64; col. 4, line 1-col. 6, line 67. (the transfer condition corresponds to the user wanting to forward the e-mail and the transfer trigger condition described in the electronic mail is the disfavored e-mail address inserted in the message.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the electronic mail forwarding system taught by Moon with the dynamic electronic forwarding system disclosed by Quinne. Such a system would provide an option for a user to forward electronic mail intended for an obsolete account to a new e-mail address rather than returning the e-mail to the sender.

Claim 10.

Moon substantially teaches the invention including a system for automatically transferring electronic mail, comprising: (See Fig. 1 and Fig. 7).

a communication terminal unit for sending electronic mail in which a transfer trigger condition specified by event information is written together with an address to be transferred according to predetermined rules, and (See col. 6, lines 3-25).

an automatic transfer and intermediary communication server apparatus equipped on a communication network, for receiving and registering said electronic mail sent from said communication terminal unit and allocating an individual identification code to the registered electronic mail and for sending said transfer trigger condition corresponding to said electronic mail and for sending said transfer trigger condition

corresponding to the electronic mail together with said identification code to a destination communication terminal unit, said automatic transfer and intermediary communication server apparatus further sending the corresponding electronic mail indicated by said identification code, on receiving transfer command together with said identification code, which are both sent from said destination communication terminal unit when said transfer trigger condition is met according to said event information. (See col. 6, lines 3-10; col. 2 lines 30-33 and col. 6, lines 20-25).

Moon does not specifically teach that “the trigger condition is described in the electronic mail and to transfer the electronic mail when the transfer trigger condition is met. However, Quine discloses this concept all throughout. See abstract, Figs. 2-6; col. 2, lines 50-64; col. 4, line 1-col. 6, line 67. (the transfer condition corresponds to the user wanting to forward the e-mail and the transfer trigger condition described in the electronic mail is the disfavored e-mail address inserted in the message.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the electronic mail forwarding system taught by Moon with the dynamic electronic forwarding system disclosed by Quinne. Such a system would provide an option for a user to forward electronic mail intended for an obsolete account to a new e-mail address rather than returning the e-mail to the sender.

Claim 12.

Moon substantially teaches the invention including a communication server apparatus equipped on a communication network, comprising: (See Fig. 1)

means for receiving and registering electronic mail in which a transfer trigger

condition specified by event information is written together with an address to be transferred according to predetermined rules, sent from a communication terminal unit over said communication network, and (See Figs. 5, 6 and Fig. 7; See also col. 6, lines 3-25).

means for watching said event information contained in said transfer trigger condition whether said trigger condition is met over said communication network after registration of said electronic mail and for automatically transferring the electronic mail corresponding to the transfer trigger condition which has been met to said communication terminal unit with the address to be transferred, when said transfer trigger condition is met according to said event information. (See col. 2 lines 30-33 and col. 6, lines 20-25).

Moon does not specifically teach that "the trigger condition is described in the electronic mail and to transfer the electronic mail when the transfer trigger condition is met. However, Quine discloses this concept all throughout. See abstract, Figs. 2-6; col. 2, lines 50-64; col. 4, line 1-col. 6, line 67. (the transfer condition corresponds to the user wanting to forward the e-mail and the transfer trigger condition described in the electronic mail is the disfavored e-mail address inserted in the message.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the electronic mail forwarding system taught by Moon with the dynamic electronic forwarding system disclosed by Quinne. Such a system would provide an option for a user to forward electronic mail intended for an obsolete account to a new e-mail address rather than returning the e-mail to the sender.

Claim 13.

Moon substantially teaches the invention including an automatic transfer and intermediary communication server apparatus equipped on a communication network, comprising: (See Fig. 1)

means for receiving and registering an electronic mail in which a transfer trigger condition according to predetermined rules specified by event information and for allocating an individual identification code to said electronic mail message after registration thereof, and, (See Figs. 5, 6 and Fig. 7; See also col. 6, lines 3-25).

means for automatically sending to a destination communication terminal unit said transfer trigger condition together with said allocated identification code and for transferring the corresponding electronic mail message indicated by said identification code to a communication terminal unit to be transferred, on receiving from said destination communication terminal unit a transfer command together with said identification code indicating said registered electronic mail message to be transferred. (See col. 2 lines 30-33 and col. 6, lines 20-25).

Moon does not specifically teach that “the trigger condition is described in the electronic mail and to transfer the electronic mail when the transfer trigger condition is met. However, Quine discloses this concept all throughout. See abstract, Figs. 2-6; col. 2, lines 50-64; col. 4, line 1-col. 6, line 67. (the transfer condition corresponds to the user wanting to forward the e-mail and the transfer trigger condition described in the electronic mail is the disfavored e-mail address inserted in the message.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the electronic mail forwarding system taught by Moon with the dynamic electronic forwarding system disclosed by Quinne. Such a system would provide an option for a user to forward electronic mail intended for an obsolete account to a new e-mail address rather than returning the e-mail to the sender.

Claim 14.

Moon substantially teaches the invention including a communication server apparatus equipped on an indoor information network to which household appliances or facility such as air conditioners and lighting fixtures are connected, said apparatus comprising: (See Fig. 1, col. 3, line 57-col., line 67.)

means for receiving and registering electronic mail with a transfer trigger condition according to predetermined rules specified by event information, and (See Figs. 5, 6 and Fig. 7; See also col. 6, lines 3-25.)

means for watching said event information contained in said transfer trigger condition according to notice from said household appliance or facility or said service server apparatus equipped on said communication network and for automatically transferring the corresponding electronic mail to a communication terminal unit to be transferred, when said transfer trigger condition is met, according to said event information. (See col. 2 lines 30-33 and col. 6, lines 20-25.)

Moon does not specifically teach that "the trigger condition is described in the electronic mail and to transfer the electronic mail when the transfer trigger condition is met. However, Quine discloses this concept all throughout. See abstract, Figs. 2-6; col.

2, lines 50-64; col. 4, line 1-col. 6, line 67. (the transfer condition corresponds to the user wanting to forward the e-mail and the transfer trigger condition described in the electronic mail is the disfavored e-mail address inserted in the message.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the electronic mail forwarding system taught by Moon with the dynamic electronic forwarding system disclosed by Quinne. Such a system would provide an option for a user to forward electronic mail intended for an obsolete account to a new e-mail address rather than returning the e-mail to the sender.

6. Claims 3-8, 11 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Moon et al. (US '146) in view of Lazaridis et al. (US 6,219,694.)

Claim 3:

Referring to claim 3, Moon substantially teaches the invention as claimed including the method of claim 1 or 2, wherein said transfer trigger condition contains information on the operation of a facility or equipment to be notified to said communication server apparatus as said event information.

Moon teaches a mail forwarding system having a server, a fixed computer and a router for connection to a public network external to a private network. (See abstract). Moon does not specifically teach trigger condition that contains information on the operation of a facility or equipment to be notified by said communication server apparatus as said event information.

However, Lazaridis teaches the detection of redirection event (See col. 4, line 19-24) to push certain user-selected data items such as attachments (See col. 6, lines 61-64 and col. 3, lines 50-56).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the electronic mail forwarding system taught by Moon with the detection of redirection event disclosed by Lazaridis. Such a system would allow a user to forward users' manuals and other manuals to different classes or types of equipment. Therefore, claim 3 is rejected.

Claim 4:

Referring to claim 4, Moon substantially teaches the invention as claimed including the method of claim 1 or 2, wherein said transfer trigger condition contains as said event information, command information or information on location of specific terminals both sent from a service server apparatus or communication terminal unit, each of which is two-way communicable with said communication server apparatus on a communication network.

Moon teaches a mail forwarding system having a server, a fixed computer and a router for connection to a public network external to a private network. (See abstract). Moon does not specifically teach information on location of specific terminals sent from a service server apparatus or communication terminal unit, each of which is two-way communicable with the communication server apparatus on a communication network.

However, Lazaridis teaches information on location of specific terminals (See col. 7, line 16-19) sent from a service server apparatus or communication terminal unit, each

of which is two-way communicable with the communication server apparatus on a communication network. (See col. 6, lines 37-48).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the electronic mail forwarding system taught by Moon with two-way communication of specific terminal's location disclosed by Lazaridis. Such a system would allow a user to replicate user-selected data items from the server to a mobile device. Therefore, claim 4 is rejected.

Claim 5:

Referring to claim 5, Moon substantially teaches the invention as claimed including the method of claim 1 or 2, wherein said transfer trigger condition is added an expiry date of automatic transferring for said registered electronic mail message.

Moon teaches a mail-forwarding program which includes a timing routine. (See col. 6, lines 16-25 and col.6, line 63-col. 7, line 5). Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the electronic mail forwarding system which includes a timing routine as taught by Moon. Therefore, claim 5 is rejected.

Claim 6:

Referring to claim 6, Moon substantially teaches the invention as claimed including the method of claim 1 or 2, wherein said electronic mail of which expiry date for automatic transferring has expired is transferred to a communication terminal unit to be transferred or is erased, when the corresponding expiry date set in said transfer trigger condition expires.

Moon teaches a mail-forwarding program which includes a timing routine. (See col. 6, lines 16-25 and col.6, line 63-col. 7, line 20). Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the electronic mail forwarding system which includes a timing routine as taught by Moon. Therefore, claim 6 is rejected.

Claim 7:

Referring to claim 7, Moon substantially teaches the invention as claimed including the method of claim 1 or 2, wherein said communication server apparatus sends a transfer completion notice to the communication terminal unit of the sender after completing transfer of the corresponding electronic mail message according to said transfer trigger condition.

Moon teaches a mail-forwarding program which includes transmission of a notification signal. (See col. 7, lines 39-63). Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the electronic mail forwarding system which includes transmission of a notification signal as taught by Moon. Therefore, claim 7 is rejected.

Claim 8:

Referring to claim 8, Moon substantially teaches the invention as claimed including the method of claim 1 or 2, wherein said communication server apparatus sends a transfer failure notice to the communication terminal unit of the sender when having fail to transfer the corresponding electronic mail message according to said transfer trigger condition.

Moon teaches a mail-forwarding program which includes transmission of a notification signal. (See col. 7, lines 39-63). Moon does not specifically teach a transfer failure notice. However, Lazaridis teaches setting a trigger flag if a received message or signal is a trigger event or not.

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the electronic mail forwarding system which includes transmission of a notification signal taught by Moon with the flag setting event as disclosed by Lazaridis. Such a system would allow a user to be cognizant of a system failure. Therefore, claim 8 is rejected.

Claim 11:

Referring to claim 11, Moon substantially teaches the invention as claimed including the system of claim 9 or 10, wherein a media file where at least either one of audio information, image information and the like is stored is attached to said electronic mail message, wherein said communication terminals unit to be transferred said electronic mail message is such one as TV set or telephone set connected to an indoor information network system, and wherein said communication server apparatus automatically opens said media file to out put the contents of said media file into said communication terminals, when transferring said electronic mail message according to said transfer trigger condition.

Moon teaches a mail forwarding system having a server, a fixed computer and a router for connection to a public network external to a private network. (See abstract). Moon does not specifically teach media file transferred to communication terminals such

as TV set or telephone set connected to an indoor information network system, and wherein said communication server apparatus automatically opens said media file to output the contents of said media file into said communication terminals, when transferring said electronic mail message according to said transfer trigger condition.

However, Lazaridis teaches media file (See col. 6, line 21-22) transferred to communication terminals such as TV set or telephone set connected to an indoor information network system, and wherein said communication server apparatus automatically opens said media file to output the contents of said media file into said communication terminals, when transferring said electronic mail message according to said transfer trigger condition. (See col. 6, lines 10-15, 31-36; col. 8, lines 56-65).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the electronic mail forwarding system taught by Moon with transfer of media file as disclosed by Lazaridis. Such a system is a more automated system allowing the user to control both the server and the receiving device. Therefore, claim 11 is rejected.

Claim 15:

Referring to claim 15, Moon substantially teaches the invention as claimed including a communication server apparatus for information service equipped on a communication network having a specific template to fill transfer trigger condition according to a predetermined rule specified by event information therein, said communication network enabling a communication terminal unit accessing thereto to download said template over a communication network.

Moon teaches a mail forwarding system having a server, a fixed computer and a router for connection to a public network external to a private network. (See abstract). Moon does not specifically teach specific template to fill transfer trigger condition according to a predetermined rule specified by event information therein. However, Lazaridis teaches configuring and setting-up the user-defined event trigger points; (See col. 10, line 40-45) whereby a communication terminal unit can access the network to download said template over a communication network. (See col. 6, line 56-col. 7, line 7; col. 9, lines 51-64).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the electronic mail forwarding system taught by Moon with the downloading and configuration user-defined event trigger points capabilities as disclosed by Lazaridis. Such a system would afford the user more flexibility than other available systems. Therefore, claim 15 is rejected.

CONCLUSION

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Emmanuel Coffy whose telephone number is (571) 272-3997. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 5:00 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-3997. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Emmanuel Coffy
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2157

EC
October 28, 2005


ARIS ETIENNE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100